

The Watauga Democrat.

Advertising Rates on Request.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF BOONE, AND WATAUGA COUNTY.

\$1.00 Per Year

VOL. XXXII.

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C. THURSDAY JULY 14, 1921.

NO 38

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

New Tariff Measure, Restoring High Protection, Is Ready for Congress.

LONG DEBATE IS EXPECTED

President and Dawes Begin Work of Reducing Expenses—House Accepts Borah Naval Holiday Amendment—De Valera Declines Lloyd George's Invitation to Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

After four months of hard labor the ways and means committee of the house has completed the new permanent tariff bill. It will be formally reported to the house probably before the end of the current week. Then will begin a debate that will seem like the good old times, for the measure drastically revises the tariff law under which we have been operating for eight years and restores the principle of high protection for American industry. Members of the committee estimate it will bring in a revenue as high as \$700,000,000 a year—more than twice the amount produced by the Payne-Aldrich law.

Of late years many Democrats have changed their attitude toward the tariff to a considerable extent, admitting the truth of Hancock's dictum that it is a local issue and favoring real protection for the industries of certain parts of the country. But few if any of the minority members of the house can be expected to swallow whole this new bill without going on record as upholding in general the traditional policy of their party—a tariff for revenue only. A long debate, therefore, may be expected.

There are some Republicans, also, who are opposed to certain features of the measure and the closing evenings of the week were given up to caucuses of the Republicans to compose their differences. In several respects the committee yielded at the last. For instance, it is left to the discretion of the President to impose the duty on lumber planned on one or more sides and tongued and grooved equal to the 25 per cent ad valorem Canadian duty. The committee also gave in to the demand of the smaller oil producers and put a duty of 35 cents per barrel on crude petroleum and 25 cents per barrel on fuel oil.

Among the more important general features of the measure are the following:

American valuation of imports is provided for, the century old system of foreign valuation being abandoned.

Broad powers are given the President to make reciprocal tariff relations with other countries.

Duties much higher than in the former Payne-Aldrich tariff law are imposed upon chemicals and products of other industries established during the war which are considered essential from a standpoint of national defense.

Far-reaching powers are given to the tariff commission in restricting imports of dyes for a three-year period.

Duties on automobiles are reduced, in compliance with the request of the manufacturers, who advanced the argument that such action would cause other nations to remove high duties on American cars.

Protection on agricultural products about equal to that of the Payne-Aldrich law is given, rates in several instances being less than in the emergency tariff law now in effect.

Duties on wool are on an entirely different basis from former laws, and it is a matter of controversy whether the basic rate is higher or lower than in the Payne-Aldrich law.

Among the commodities on the free list are: Agricultural implements, animals imported for breeding purposes, antimony ore, antioxins and vaccines, bread, chrome, coal, cobalt, cocoa, coffee, copper ore, cotton, cork bark, iron ore, leather, shoes, hides,

wood pulp, platinum, radium, silk cocoons, news print paper, tapioca and tapioca flour, tea, tin ore, works of art, and most kinds of lumber.

Despite the fact that the new tariff will produce a huge revenue, the need of reducing government expenditures is as pressing as ever, and President Harding and Director of the Budget Dawes seem determined to bring about that result. They met last week with the cabinet and the heads of all the bureaus—the first meeting of the kind ever held—and had a heart to heart talk on means to meet the emergency. Mr. Harding quickly gave the floor to Mr. Dawes and that vigorous Chicagoan told the gathering in plain language what he planned to do and what the others must do to help him. Then he added:

"The permanent success of the budget system depends upon certain basic principles, which at its inception must be so firmly established both as to concept and rules of action, that they never hereafter will be questioned.

"The budget bureau must be impartial, impersonal, and nonpolitical."

In concluding, he ordered the bureau chiefs to their feet and, holding up his hand, recited the following pledge, addressed to the President:

"These men, of whom I am one, realize the perplexity of your position, realize that the business of the country is prostrate, that its working men are out of employment, that we are faced with inexorable necessity of reducing expenditures, and we propose, just as we did four years ago to win the war, to try to do it. And that's all we can do."

President Harding, anxious to have the controversy over the "naval holiday" plan ended, wrote to Congressman Mondell a letter saying that he was "vastly more concerned with the attitude of the congress on this question than I am as to the form of expressing that attitude." When this letter was read to the house, Mr. Mondell and all the others who had wanted the disarmament proposal to include land forces gave in and agreed to accept the Borah amendment to the naval appropriation bill. That is, all but four gave in. The only negative votes were cast by Representatives Moore, Indiana, Republican; and Campbell, Pennsylvania; Carew, New York, and O'Brien, New Jersey, all Democrats. Representative Linberger, California, Republican, voted present.

Republican members of the house and senate conference committee on the resolution to declare the state of war with Germany ended reached a compromise carrying the house declaration of a state of peace instead of the senate repeal of the war resolution, and the senate provisions protecting American interests, with an additional section giving still further protection to the United States. Similar sections end the state of war with Austria-Hungary. So that squabble is settled.

Notwithstanding the impassioned protests of many congressmen and the earnest arguments of many physicians, the house last week passed the so-called Willis-Campbell bill designed to forestall the execution of a regulation providing for the prescription of beer and light wines as medicine held by former Attorney General Palmer to be within the law. The vote was 250 to 93. The measure is now in the hands of the senate, and Senator Broussard of Louisiana already has delivered a red-hot speech against it.

Of the appointment of former President Taft to be chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States there is little to be said that has not already been said in anticipation. Mr. Taft's fitness for the high position is unquestioned and the selection will meet with practically unanimous approval.

The railway labor board issued two orders of importance last week. The first extended to all big railroads the wage cut which went into effect on July 1. The second abolished time-and-a-half pay for all work over an eight-hour day, and, with the exception of this change, extended indefinitely the operation of the national agreements which were to have terminated last Friday. The overtime order is not final, however. It was hoped that the railroads and employees would soon reach agreements relating to rules and working conditions. Rail union leaders to the number of more than a thousand met in Chicago to decide whether the employees should accept the wage cut and to try to avert a tie-up in the country's transportation facilities.

In the Chicago district it appeared the efforts of Judge Landis as arbitrator would result in the ending of the controversy that has tied up all building operations for a long time. The carpenters were the last to yield.

There was rejoicing in England at the news that the great strike of British coal miners had ended and that the men would return to the pits on July 4. The government grants a subsidy of ten million pounds to avert the hardships of the next three months due to wage reductions. By the terms of the settlement a new wage basis will come into effect for the next eighteen months whereby the miners receive 20 per cent above the pre-war scale of wages, with an additional share of profits, which will be regulated by the creation of a national board and district boards. The strike thus ended lasted 94 days and is considered the most injurious England ever suffered, because it crippled so many industries and affected all classes of the population.

Lloyd George's effort to arrive at a friendly solution of the Irish trouble

by inviting De Valera and an associate to confer in London with him and with Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, appears to have failed as have all other attempts to settle the row. Craig agreed to the conference, but De Valera has balked. At first the Irish "president" wrote to Lloyd George a temporizing letter, and invited Craig to meet him in Dublin for an exchange of views. Craig declined, and De Valera wrote him: "Mr. Lloyd George's proposal, because of its implications, is impossible of acceptance in its present form. Irish political differences should be adjusted and can, I believe, be adjusted on Irish soil. It is obvious that in negotiating peace with Great Britain the Irish delegation ought not to be divided, but should act as a unit on some common principle."

A London newspaper says the authorities have discovered and frustrated a plot to murder the British cabinet ministers. It says the police are seeking three men sent to London to do the assassinating. They are a French medical student, an Irishman from the western part of the United States and a Spaniard. The same paper declares the forces of the Royal Irish constabulary are to be quadrupled at once.

Rather unexpectedly, King Constantine refused to defer his projected offensive against the Turkish Nationalists and permit the allies to try to mediate. It was believed he knew the Turks were getting ready to attack with Bolshevik aid and determined to strike first. The British exerted extreme pressure on the Greeks, and up to the time of writing the only fighting has been a rather bloody conflict while the Greeks were withdrawing from Isonid. Thursday's news dispatches indicated that Constantine had good grounds for his apprehension. The allied troops in Constantinople were called into action to forestall a vast uprising planned by the Turks and the Bolsheviks, which was to be accompanied by the destruction of public buildings. The Bolshevik headquarters were raided, quantities of weapons seized and several ringleaders arrested.

In the death roll of the week appear two notable names. Charles J. Bonaparte, eminent citizen of Baltimore and cabinet member during the Roosevelt administration, died at his country home. He was a grandnephew of the great Napoleon. Lady Randolph Churchill, who was Jennie Jerome of New York, passed away as the result of injuries received last May. Probably no other American woman has had so great an influence on British public affairs. She was famous as a writer and a wit.

RAILROADS TO GET 500,000,000 MORE

ADDITIONAL ADVANCES TO BE MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

EVEN UP WAR-TIME CONTROL

Every Claim and Counter Claim Between the Treasury and Railroads is Involved in Negotiations.

Washington. — Treasury Secretary Mellon announced that, under a provisional refunding arrangement made with the railroad executives, the carriers would receive approximately \$500,000,000 in additional advances from the Federal government within the next six months.

Mr. Mellon said the negotiations with the railroad executives probably would be completed within two days and that the advances contemplated would give to the railroads in cash sums of money equivalent to those which the government spent in capital betterments during the period of war-time control. The government will receive for the advances six per cent security evidencing the indebtedness of the particular railroads which receive the advances.

All of the claims and counter-claims between the individual railroads and the government arising out of maintenance expenditures during the control period are involved in the negotiations.

Mr. Mellon indicated that additional appropriations would be sought from congress to make the advances, although the treasury will be able to meet a portion of the requirements out of funds now available or by virtue of the authority to borrow already given in various laws.

Saved by Secretary Roosevelt. Washington.—Orders issued two months ago calling for a program of

DREADFUL WEAPON OF DESTRUCTION

NEW GUN MAY BE PERFECTED HURLING FIVE-TON PROJECTILE 300 MILES.

INVENTED BY AN ENGLISHMAN

At the Recent Demonstration of the Weapon a Velocity of Sixty Miles a Minute Was Developed.

New York—Scientists and inventors discussed the remarkable qualities of a new gun, which Dr. Miller Reese Hutchinson, former chief engineer for Thomas A. Edison, claims may be developed to hurl a projectile of five tons from 200 to 300 miles. Its velocity, he declared, ranges from one to five miles a second. The noise it made at a demonstration sounded much like the click of a cash register though only a miniature weapon, with an eight-inch barrel, was used. Its projectile may be stopped in a sheet of steel with the precision of a trolley car.

The gun is the invention of John Temple, an Englishman, who developed the idea in this country.

The demonstration gun used by Dr. Hutchinson had a velocity of one mile a second. He declared the high power rifles now in vogue obtain their velocity through the use of small projectiles, long barrels and about three times as much powder as is used in the new weapon. The principle of burning powder, which does not permit waste before the projectile even starts to move, has been applied in the gun, Dr. Hutchinson explained. The elimination of a loud report was obtained by confinement of expanding gas.

Reid's Condition Serious. Fitzgerald, Ga. — Engineer W. T. Reid, who was shot by a union picket stationed along the tracks of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, near the railroad shops, is in a serious condition. W. T. Whittle and Werner Duren, strikers, are in jail charged with rioting.

rigid economy in the naval service have already resulted in a saving of several hundred thousand dollars. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, announced.

COMMENCEMENT.

Quite a large number of former graduates and former students of the School attended the Commencement on the 5th and 6th, and the School is always glad to welcome its friends back.

The closing exercises were of a very high order. On Tuesday evening came the annual play by the Seniors given for the benefit of the Loan Fund. It was an excellent play and all the parts were well given. More than one hundred dollars were realized for this important fund.

The main day of the occasion was Wednesday and the expectations were high in regard to the coming of the Governor, and it can be well imagined how keen was the disappointment when a message was received stating that at the last moment it was found impossible for him to come. However, he sent a worthy representative in the person of Hon. R. N. Hackett, of Wilkesboro. Keen as was the disappointment at the disappointment at the Governor's not coming it was realized soon after Mr. Hackett began speaking that he was, indeed, a worthy representative, so much so that even the Governor need not feel bad to have it said that even he could not have excelled Mr. Hackett's speech, which was one of the very best, most effective and fullest of true worth ever delivered in the school.

The class day exercises were of a very simple nature but one of the highest class ever delivered here. After prayer by Rev. E. D. Poe, of Durham, the vast audience sang enthusiastically "The North Carolina Hills" in honor of Capt. Lovill, who had requested it. Before the address and following the address came an instrumental duette by Misses Hunt and Pennington, of the class. Then came the valedictory by James Eubert Holshouser, which was of very choice language, expressing thought of a very high order.

President Dougherty announced that the second summer school would begin on Tuesday, July 12, and that the Fall term would open August 23. Diplomas were delivered to one of the largest classes ever graduated here, 22 in number. The class song

FIFTH SUNDAY MEETING PROGRAM

Following is the program for the fifth Sunday meeting to be held with Shulls Mills Church, July 30-31, 1921.

Saturday
9:30-9:45—Devotional, A. J. Green.

9:45-10:00—Organizations.

10:10-15—Doctrine: The New Testament our authority in religion—F. M. Huggins.

10:15-11:45—How to enlist our membership as to

1. Attendance, E. J. Farthing.
2. Bible Study, Clyde Green
3. Financial Support I G Greer
11:45-12:30—Our Mission Work Dwight Edmisten, Smith Hagaman.

2:2-15—Devotional, Ed Hodges
2:15-2:30—Individual Responsibility to God, F. M. Huggins.

2:30-3:15—The preparation, of the Sunday School lesson as to

1. The Teacher, Roy Dotson.
2. The pupil, D D Dougherty.

3:15-4—The relation of teaching to our church life, Wade Byers, W. Y. Perry.

Night

8:15—Devotional, H C Garland
8:15-8:30—Doctrine, The New Testament Church, F M Huggins

8:30-9:30—The necessity for our churches to fulfill the aggregate of their campaign pledges in contributions, J. T. C. Wright, W. S. Farthing.

Sunday

9:30—Devotional, D M Wheeler.
10-11—Sunday School in charge of the local people.

11-12—Sermon, R. C. Eggers.

1:30—Devotional Ed Robbins

1:45—Doctrine: The significance of baptism, F. M. Huggins.

2:00—Training children in Sunday School, Annie Winkler.

2:15-2:30—What our schools are doing for our young people religiously, Miss Gladys Brown.

2:30—Gathering up the loose ends in our church work, E. S. Coffey. All church and Sunday School workers are invited to attend and take part.

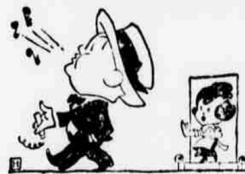
I. G. Greer
A. J. Greene
S. C. Eggers
N. T. Byers
W. S. Farthing

Committee.

was sung and the exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. G. C. Brinkman, of Boone.

J. M. DOWNUM.

A bird like this makes a model husband



HER NICE new husband,
STEPPED OUT of the house,
WHISTLING LIKE a bird,
WHICH ALARMED young wife,
ESPECIALLY WHEN,
SHE FOUND she'd picked
THE WRONG package,
AND INSTEAD of oatmeal,
HAD GIVEN him birdseed,
BUT DON'T think from this,
THAT EVERY GUY,
YOU HEAR whistling,
HAS NECESSARILY,
BEEN ROBBING the canary.
OTHER THINGS inspire,
THE ALMOST human male,
TO BLOW through his lips,
AND MAKE shrill noises,
A RAISE, for example,
OR A day off when,
A DOUBLE header is on.

OR AN everyday thing,
LIKE A good drink,
ON ONE of those smokes,
THAT SATISFY,
WHICH CERTAINLY are,
THE REAL birdseed,
FOR MAKING men,
TRILL THEIR pipes for joy,
SO LADIES, if hubby,
GOES AWAY whistling,
YOU NEEDN'T worry,
ALL'S SWELL.

WHEN you say that Chesterfields "satisfy," you're whistling. You know—the instant you light one—that the tobacco in it are of prime selection, both Turkish and Domestic. And the blend—well, you never tasted such smoothness and full-flavored body! No wonder the "satisfy" brand is kept secret. It can't be copied.

Did you know about the Chesterfield package of 10?

They Satisfy Chesterfield CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.